Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1861. NUMBER 292.

WANTED—A man to take charge...

WANTED—A partner...

WANTED—Immediately, a...

WANTED—A thoroughly...

WANTED—A purchaser for...

WANTED—By an American lady...

WANTED—An Express Wagon...

WANTED—To rent, five or six...

WANTED—10,000 Beef and Pork...

WANTED—A responsible man...

WANTED—By a respectable...

WANTED—A good man, ac...

WANTED—A position in a Flour...

WANTED—A girl to do the...

WANTED.—A Young Lady 16...

WANTED.—We want every...

WANTED—A Millwright; one...

WANTED—A middle-aged lady...

WANTED—500 laborers to work...

WANTED—To go to Houghton...

WANTED—By a young man (a...

WANTED—A purchaser for my...

WANTED—To purchase for cash...

WANTED—Ship carpenters at the Cairo Dry Docks...

WANTED—For the government in the Quarter...

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—$75 a Month.—...

WANTED—Good traveling and...

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers...

WANTED—Agents, to sell the...

WANTED—Agents. A campaign...

WANTED.—$60 per month! I want Agents at...

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—To correspond. I am...

WANTED—To correspond with...

WANTED—Attention Ladies!...

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—For $4,000 in green...

FOR SALE—Or exchange. Fine...

FOR SALE—Great Bargains...

FOR SALE—Farm for sale at a...

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL. Felt and Composition Roofers.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR...

MONEY TO LOAN—On Coll...

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

THE NEWS.

We have already indicated the nature of the grand strategic movement of the army of the Potomac, which occupied the larger part of last week, and is now completed...

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC UP TO SATURDAY MORNING.

Another Flank Movement—Our Army Crossing the Pamunkey River.

THE SIXTH CORPS OCCUPY HANOVER TOWN.

Breckinridge at Hanover Court House in Force.

JOHNSTON CONFRONTING SHERMAN NEAR DALLAS.

Latest from Washington—The Senate Strike Out the Clause Taxing Liquors on Hand.

DEATH OF HON. J. R. GIDDINGS AT MONTREAL.

Threatening Aspect of the Indian Difficulties in Minnesota.

NOTHING LATER FROM GENERAL BUTLER—HE IS STILL IN HIS DEN.

Over $400,000 in Specie for Europe! Gold 1.88 3-4.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, May 28—9:30 p. m.

To Major General Dix:

An official dispatch from the Headquarters of the army of the Potomac, at Magohick Church, ten miles from Hanovertown, dated yesterday, 5 o'clock p. m., has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna on Thursday night, and moved toward Hanovertown, the place designated for crossing the Pamunkey...

FROM ST. PAUL.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Amendment to the Tax Bill.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FROM ST. PAUL.

Threatening Aspect of Indian Affairs.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE MOVEMENT ON RICHMOND.

Grant's Westerly Strategic Successes Continue.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military and Congressional—Mexican News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters in Western Kentucky and on the Lower Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FROM MADISON.

Death of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Lincoln Feeling in Kentucky.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

SENATE.

The Release of the Red River Fleet.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST RICHMOND.

History of Grant's Army for Five Days.

From May 20 to May 25.

GREAT STRATEGY AND HARD FIGHTING.

The Rebels Outwitted and Worsted.

[Special Dispatch to N. Y. Times.]

New Advertisements.

COL. J. J. MUDD.

A. C. BADGER & CO., BANKERS, Have Removed Temporarily to 56 DEARBORN STREET.

PAY YOUR WATER TAX TO-DAY, And save the ten per cent. added June 1st.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS. For sale at this office, a Chambers' Folding Machine.

EDWARD EDERER, MANUFACTURER OF FRINGES, TASSELS, Cords, Buttons, &c.

STEAMBOAT MEN NOTICE.

T. KINGSFORD & SONS' OSWEGO STARCH.

PURE BOURBON WHISKY.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS! New Styles. New Colors. SUTTON & BURKETT.

NORTH LASALLE, CORNER OF ELM, SUPERIOR STREET, Wabash Avenue, Prairie Avenue, Calumet Avenue Lots, &c. FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN BRYAN HALL.

PIC NIC PARTIES, DESIROUS to obtain a large Grove for their purpose, should select HAASE'S PARK, AT HARLEM.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL, Felt and Composition Roofers. ALSO, ...

SOME SPLENDID STEINWAY PIANOS. SMITH & NIXON, 81 South Clark street.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED Horses and Brood Mares.

FOR BUFFALO.—The new and Splendid Screw Steamer Winslow, CAPTAIN SMITH, Will leave her dock, foot of North Dearborn street, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A. A. SAMPLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent. HICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agents.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALE. DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.

EYE & EAR.

C. H. JORDON, Undertaker, ... 126 CLARK STREET.

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL.

New Advertisements.



Peremptory and Closing Out Sale of a Special Purchase of over $100,000.00 Worth of new, elegant and Seasonable DRESS GOODS For about one half the manufacturing or importing cost.

ROSS & GOSSAGE, SUCCESSORS TO W. M. ROSS & CO., At their OLD STAND, 167 and 169 Lake Street, WILL HAVE IN STOCK ON AND AFTER Monday, May 30th,

500 Pieces BEST AMERICAN DE LAINES For Two Shillings.

100 Pieces NEAT LISLE GRENADINES For Two Shillings.

50 Pieces CHECKED MOZAMBIQUES For Two Shillings.

Extra Quality STRIPED AND FIG'D VALENCIAS For Two Shillings.

STRIPED ROUBAIX CLOTHS For Two and Six-Pence.

SILK STRIPED VALENCIAS For Three Shillings.

NEAT PLAID ALPACCAS For Fifty Cents.

Extra Quality Striped All-Wool DeLaines For Fifty Cents.

Superb Fig'd, Checked and Plaid Silk Grenadines, For Six Shillings.

Rich STRIPED SILK POPLINS For One Dollar.

GOOD PLAID SILKS For Six Shillings.

EXTRA QUALITY Plaid, Striped & Fancy Silks For Seven Shillings and $1.00.

Superb French Foulards For Six Shillings.

ELEGANT BROCHE PIQUE CLOTHS, FOR MORNING DRESSES, For Seven Shillings (worth Two Dollars.)

We would respectfully request the immediate attention of buyers to this arrival, composed entirely of the choicest goods of this season's importation in great variety, and which will be offered at about One Half Their Present Value.

NOW IN STOCK A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Silk Mantles.

SHAWLS in CASHMERE, LLAMA, SPUN SILK, GRENADINE And CRAPE.

BLACK SILKS OF EXTRA QUALITIES. Cambric Flouncing, Thread Laces, AND AN UNLIMITED VARIETY OF Housekeeping and General Dry Goods, Bought for NET CASH before the recent advance...

ROSS & GOSSAGE.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN Bryan Hall, Monday, May 30th, at 2.30 P. M.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, Designated Depository and Fiscal agent of the United States. No. 4 South Clark street. This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new United States 10-40 BONDS, ... NINE PER CENT. INTEREST. ... BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President. S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier.

HEALY'S PORTRAIT OF GOVERNOR YATES. We will publish on the 10th of June, a large and handsome portrait of HON. RICHARD YATES, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS. PRICE, TWO DOLLARS. ... BODMAN & CO.

FOR BUFFALO.—The new and magnificent Screw Steamer IDAHO, CAPTAIN CONKEY, Will leave her dock, foot of North Dearborn street, TUESDAY EVENING MAY 31, At 7 o'clock. A. A. SAMPLE, General Ticket Agent. HICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agents.

BEADS, BEADS, BEADS. TOY TEA SETS, CHINA, CHINA DOLLS & HEADS, Toy Flags, A FULL LINE. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WILLOW BASKETS, &C., AT CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO'S, TOY AND NOTION BAZAAR, SIGN OF THE YANKEE, 175 Lake Street.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE. Steamer Michigan, Captain GEORGE DAVIS, Will leave Rush's Dock, below Rush St. Bridge, Monday Evening, May 30th, 7 P. M.

CHICAGO TURBINE WATER WHEEL, Cast solid, with Wrought Buckets. Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths AND ALL MILL FURNISHINGS. E. W. BAXTER & Co.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM. Cures Croup Every Time. Cures Tickling in the Throat. Cures the Most Stubborn Cough. Cures Chills and Fever. Cures Influenza and Sore Throat. Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption. LORD & SMITH, GENERAL AGENTS.

NEW Law Book Store OF CALLAGHAN & CUTLER, 126 Clark Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

DEATH OF HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

The telegraph announces the death of the Nestor of American statesmen, the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. He died on Friday evening at Montreal, of heart disease, at the advanced age of sixty-nine. He was born at Athens, Bradford county, Penn., Oct. 6, 1795. When he was ten years of age his parents emigrated to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and were among the first settlers in that part of the Western Reserve. When but [illegible] years of age he enlisted as a soldier, and participated in two battles with the Indians. He commenced the study of the law in 1817, and was admitted to practice in 1820.

In 1826 he was chosen a representative to the State legislature, and, after serving one term, declined a re-election, and devoted himself to his profession until 1838, when he was elected to Congress as the successor of Hon. Elisha Whittlesey. From a boy, inflexibly opposed to the gigantic evil of slavery, he at once took his place by the side of John Quincy Adams as a supporter of the right of petition, and became one of the leading champions of the abolition of the "institution." In 1839 the slaveholders' rules prevented his speaking, but in 1841, in a speech upon the Florida war, he gave expression to his feelings. The celebrated Creole case, familiar to our readers, soon came up, and again he attacked the institution in a series of resolutions. The slave drivers and northern doughfaces censured him; whereupon he resigned his seat and called upon his constituents to pass judgment upon his case, which they did by re-electing him by an immense majority. He resumed his seat May 8, 1842, and held it until March 4, 1859, making his whole period of service twenty-one years. During that time he did yeoman service in the great struggle with slavery. In 1860 he made an elaborate speech contending that men could not be property. The same year he defeated a provision in the California Coast bill legalizing the slave trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the Oregon question and the Amistad case, his course is familiar. He refused to vote for Taylor on anti-slavery grounds. He violently opposed the Compromise measures of 1850, and was conspicuous in the debates upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas difficulties.

At the time of his death he was consul at Montreal. A sudden decease has not been unexpected by his friends, for death had threatened him often before and at the very citadel of life. On May 8, 1856, while addressing the House, he suddenly fell to the floor in a state of unconsciousness, from which, however, he soon revived, though in a state of great weakness. On January 17, 1858, he fell again in the same way and for some minutes was supposed to be dead. At last death has overtaken him, after a life conscientiously spent in a fierce and uninterrupted resistance to what he deemed the sum of all iniquities. Like Lovejoy, he knew no compromise with it, or men who sustained it. He did not wait for it to come up, but went out to meet it. In the very house of its friends, unawed by the frowns and threats of the slave-drivers, and unmoved by the jeers of doughfaces, or entreaties of more timid friends, he applied the lash without mercy. In the forum and on the stump, with written and spoken word, at all times and in all places, slavery found in him an implacable foe. The patriarch of the House, for many years, he administered the oath to some of the very men who have violated it, and the slave-drivers and women-whippers were compelled to bare the head and raise the hand before the Abolitionist. It was a bitter pill for them, and one which they often found repeated in his philippics against them and their traffic. He has lived to see the iniquity he fought so long nearly abolished, and has been gathered to his fathers, full of years and of honor.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

Gov. Seymour of New York has directed his District Attorney, Hall, to commence a prosecution against the Federal officers who seized the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* newspapers and suspended their publication for three days, in consequence of their publishing the proclamation forgery, and thereat all the Copperheads rejoice greatly, thinking that a collision between the State authorities of New York and those of the Federal Government would be a very beneficial thing for the rebels. And that is the motive at the bottom of the Governor's action. The reasons which he publicly sets forth are intended to humbug the crowd. It is sympathy for the rebellion that causes him to prosecute the officers of the Federal Government, and it is sympathy with the rebels that causes the Cops to egg him on.

Suppose the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* had been guilty of perpetrating the forgery, would he in such case have prosecuted on account of their seizure? Would it not have been the duty of the Government to have seized them? But they were guilty *prima facie*; they were caught in the very act of printing and circulating the forgery. When it was shown that they were not intentionally guilty, but had been imposed upon, they were released from the custody of the officers. The utmost they can claim is damage for the detention of their issues. Calling the profits of the *World* $100 per day, and incidental losses from delay another $100 per day, the damage to the *World* would be about $600 for the three days; the damage sustained by the *Journal of Commerce* was probably half as much, as its circulation is small. The total bill of damage to the two concerns is probably less than $1,000. But this is offset, and more than made good, by the notoriety gained, and the "martyrdom" achieved, as more copies will be sold in consequence of the seizure and the gratuitous advertising given them. In a pecuniary point of view they have lost no money, but have made by it. Politically they are not injured, because they happen to be innocent of the crime. They stand fully as high in the eyes of the Copperheads as before. They have not been hurt, or damaged in purse or reputation, one particle.

Gov. Seymour seems to act on the hypothesis that the National Government has no rights which State officers are bound to respect; and that the laws and authority of the United States Government are not in operation in the State of New York. He, in effect, holds that the people of New York are not citizens of the National Government, nor responsible to it, nor subject to its authority; and that his State is a foreign and independent country, as much so as Canada or Great Britain. But before he gets through with his prosecution he will discover that New York belongs to the United States, and that its inhabitants are directly responsible to the Federal authorities, and liable to arrest, and their property to seizure by the officers of the Federal Government for offenses committed against that Government. The Federal Government is not required to apply to State officials to punish citizens for committing crimes against it, but proceeds independently and by virtue of its high national sovereignty to protect itself, punish the guilty and vindicate its authority. Gov. Seymour is a disciple of the Calhoun heresy of State Sovereignty and National Subordination. He would usurp functions not belonging to States, and trample down and nullify the Federal Government. So far as he has gone, he follows in the footsteps of the rebels, and if he pushes his orders to their extreme limit, he will find rebellion and secession as their sequence. Is that what he is after? If not, he would do well to stop where he is.

THE CHIVALRY WHIPPED BY "NIGGERS."

Major General Fitz Hugh Lee—a [illegible] redolent of chivalry—fragrant with the aroma of aristocracy—exquisitely expressive of the *creme de la creme* of the inner circle of the elite of Virginia First Families [illegible]—Fitz Hugh Lee has been whipped [illegible]

In pursuance of those tactics, General Lee drew out his forces in full array; which was equivalent to making a very ugly face. He then sent word to the "niggers" that his forces were ample to compel a surrender, and that resistance would be useless. This was the appearance of the very loud notes. He then informed the "niggers" that should they give up "unbagged" without proving themselves good soldiers, he would treat them as prisoners of war; but should they compel him to fight them, he should in substance suffer them all to be massacred. This corresponded to the Chinese policy of "thinking a great stink." It failed, however, for the sooty garrison only responded "We'll try that." It was tried accordingly. They repulsed the chivalry. They defeated the chivalry, and so the chivalry, after having shown that their cruelty was only mitigated by their weakness, adopted the Chinaman's favorite and last movement. They retreated. Verily, which are the barbarians and which are the chivalry?

Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, made a ranting, canting, Copperhead harangue in Congress, the other day, and among other things said, "The black man has his champions here; but Mr. Voorhees speaks in this hall as the friend of the neglected white man."

This is transparent demagogism, and shallow clap-trap, but it is a fair average specimen of Copperhead logic. The particular "neglected and forgotten white man" for whom Mr. Voorhees spoke, he does not specify. It was the "neglected and forgotten" slaveholder—neglected and forgotten in the Washington Congress only because he preferred to be represented in Richmond instead. He has made his bed, let him lie in it; with Richmond let him stand or fall. Since he spurned being represented in our Congress, long may he continue to be neglected and forgotten there.

The black man's freedom has its champions there, as everywhere. The black man's slavery had its champions there, but they have adjourned to Richmond. With Richmond let them stand or fall. Why must Voorhees champion those who despise his championship? Why pettifog without pay the case of a client who refuses to come within the jurisdiction, or abide by the decision of the tribunal?

What conflict is there between the rights of black men and whites, where both are free? Where is the supposed antagonism? Will the white man suffer from giving the black man compensation for his work? Is it necessary to the manhood of the white to crush the black to the level of the beast? Can not the white man live except from the unpaid labor of the black? Is it not high time that such insulting aspersions on the white man's capabilities ceased to be uttered in Congress? And is it not high time that such miserable charlatans as Voorhees were retired from Congress? He is a shame and disgrace to the noble and loyal free labor people of Indiana.

Owing to one of those accidents—which, however provoking they may be, are unavoidable—the breakage of the press, we were unable, on Saturday morning, to print off our large edition in time to meet the wants of all our friends in the country. Although the repairs were promptly made, and the press taxed to its utmost resources, we were obliged to disappoint many of our patrons—a fact as unpleasant to us as it could have been to them. All such delays, however, will shortly be remedied, upon the arrival of our mammoth eight cylinder, now in process of shipment from New York.

A distinguished feature of the new palace for brokers in New York will be the underground vault or safe, which will be located in the basement, beneath the floor of the main room, or "open board," will be one hundred feet in length by twenty feet in width, and nine feet high. It is to be constructed of Franklinite iron, with steel plates, and will be absolutely burglar and fire proof. It is intended to be used as a depository for the stocks, bonds, notes, and other securities of brokers, each broker being allowed, on payment of a yearly rental, to deposit his securities therein. The cost of this alone is estimated at $30,000. It is believed that the yearly rentals of the safe will pay a fair percentage on the cost of the entire building. The whole edifice will be thoroughly fire proof. The estimated cost is from three hundred and fifty to four hundred thousand dollars, and it is expected to be ready for occupation by the first day of September.

Atlanta.

The situation of Atlanta is elevated, and no doubt Johnston has fortified the position, since it commands by its railroad connections the whole interior of the State of Georgia. It is a flourishing town, laid out in 1845. It had, in 1850, 2,572 inhabitants, and in 1860, 9,445. Four of the principal railroads of the State form a junction here, and as the center of the cotton and grain trade, it is also the center of military operations in the Cotton States. Eastward it has the Georgia Railroad, extending to Augusta, on the Savannah River; southeastward the Macon and Western Railroad leads to Macon, Milledgeville and Savannah; and southwestward the Lagrange Railroad goes to West Point, seventy-two miles distant, on the Alabama frontier. Atlanta is 101 miles northwest of Macon, and 171 miles west of Augusta. As Sherman was resting two days at Kingston with his army, to replenish his stores and send back to Chattanooga the wounded and disabled men, and rest his forces, of course Johnston would have the start of him in the march to Atlanta, and would have time to complete his dispositions for the defense of the place, but Sherman will be joined by Davis' division from Rome, and by reinforcements from Chattanooga and other places along the line.

"WORDS FITLY SPOKEN."

Brig. Gen. Seymour, unfortunate in the affair at Olustee, and recently captured by a night attack during the battles of the wilderness, may or may not be a skillful officer, but his speech to the rebels at Charlottesville entitles him to the respectful regard of his countrymen. He told them

"Gen. Lee may possibly defeat Gen. Grant and the Federal army; but what of that? I trust that if he defeat him he may follow up his success by taking Washington and burning it to the ground, and I hope he may stay there; let him capture and burn Baltimore, then advance on Philadelphia, and burn that. Then, at last, we shall have a united North, and will begin to show you what war is."

Those words have the ring of the true metal, especially when we consider that he who uttered them was at the time of their utterance, on his way to the horrors of Libby Prison. Less than this has given many a brave prisoner among our Fogee foes the crown of martyrdom.

Gen. Stone.

From indubitable evidence which has come into our possession, we are led to believe that our strictures upon the course of Gen. Stone in the disaster in Western Louisiana, were based upon partial and unfair statements made to us at the time and from sources which we deemed reliable. We are unwilling to [illegible] this great battle of freedom of a single leaf of his laurels. We are convinced that General Stone did his whole duty as a brave and loyal soldier, and that whatever errors he may have made were the orders of a superior he was bound to obey, and that he is in no wise responsible for the blunders of his commander or the disasters that befel the army.

A lady residing in Cincinnati, who is said to be a highly accomplished and most respectable member of society, recently became infatuated with a desire to visit a gambling saloon. Her friends finally gratified her wishes, and she patronized a first class "faro bank," bet her money and drank her bourbon, smoked cigars, and dissipated generally in a manner worthy of the most accomplished "sport" of the other sex. She finally retired from the scene of depravity, whether any wiser than when she entered the account does not state.

Wm. Henry Fry, of New York, [illegible] lengthy and very laborious criticism from Gottschalk. It appears that he is sick of pianos. He says: "I like to imagine myself in a paradise, where piano concerts are prohibited, and the 'Carnival of Venice,' with variations, a crime. On the other hand, I picture the Styx only as a grand depot of all kinds of pianos—upright, square, oblique and what not—a kind of Botany Bay for hardened pianists, where a never-satisfied public insist upon having the 'Carnival of Venice,' with variations, forever."

The Galesburg (Ill.) *Free Democrat* says a Mr. J. T. Bates, of that place, has a process of making granulated sugar from Sorghum, which produces an article as good as the best grades of New Orleans brown sugar, which now sells at twenty-five cents per pound. In these times of high prices this invention is really valuable.

Wm. Boyd, Esq., the first proprietor of Lafayette, Ind., died in that city on Tuesday evening. He purchased eighty-four acres, now in the heart of the city, for $4.75 per acre, and after laying out the town, sold the [illegible] $1,000.

The vote for the sword at the St. Louis Fair on Saturday night, stood: [illegible]

A nephew of Robert Burns, (Wm. Begg by name,) recently died in Canada. He inherited a large share of the talent of the family.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS—THE SITUATION.

At this distance from the army it is impossible to always give a perfectly correct view of the situation, on account of the rapid changes of position of both armies, and also on account of the errors into which correspondents, and even military men from the field, are apt to fall, in detailing movements. Thus, in my last, I stated that Lee, having discovered that Gen. Grant was intending to make a flank movement, fell back some time before the latter had put his army in motion, and thereby gained a new defensive position, probably on the North Anna. Later and more reliable news from the front, in the meantime, has led me to change my views. It was Gen. Grant who had the start of Lee, and by a masterly feint led the latter to believe he was retreating on his base, that is, in the direction of Fredericksburg. To encourage such an idea, our troops allowed some useless caissons, wagons, etc., to remain in front of Lee's position, while the army marched off to the left, toward Guiney's Station and Bowling Green. It was necessary to Gen. Grant to have some hours the start of Gen. Lee, as we had to move on the circumference of a circle, while the rebel General could move in a straight line, intersecting its centre. Lee, too late, found out his mistake and immediately set off in hot haste to intercept the Union army. His advance guard probably was which came up with our advance near Jericho Ford, a point on the North Anna about seven miles east of Beaver Dam, on the Virginia Central Railroad. Here the rebels attacked our troops in strong force, but were repulsed with great loss by portions of the 5th and 6th corps. Grant would have reached this point much sooner, but it must be remembered that he is marching through a hostile country, and thus compelled to move in compact force, in order to have his troops well in hand, and ready to repel any attack in force of the enemy. There is no doubt but that the rebels supposed Gen. Grant had retreated, for the Richmond papers so state. Later news from Gen. Grant states that Lee had fallen back from the North Anna and that our forces were in pursuit. This would uncover the Virginia Central Railroad, and give us the control of it from Hanover Junction to Gordonsville, a very important matter, as Gordonsville has always been a leading depot of supplies to the rebels. The next defensive line of the rebels is the South Anna and Pamunky; but the flank movement of General Grant appears to have given him the control of the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, the rebels being several miles to the westward of it. This must prove a great loss and a source of much embarrassment to Lee, and will aid Gen. Grant very materially in his future operations. He may now put that road in running order to Fredericksburg, or select any other base on the Rappahannock (say Port Royal, or Urbana), below Fredericksburg, which he may think proper. Further news from the army is looked for with great interest, as at any moment another desperate and bloody battle may take place between the contending armies. It must be remembered, however, that as Lee approaches Richmond with his army comparatively intact, he can mass his troops more effectively, by drawing those under Beauregard, Breckinridge and others, to his support, for the purpose of striking a heavy blow, and then returning them to their former positions.

In the meantime, the hundred day troops are coming forward here in large numbers. They are generally placed in the fortifications around the city, thus relieving a large force of veteran troops, who are immediately dispatched to the front. So that the process of concentration goes forward steadily and if Lee can move, so can Grant, and it is easily seen that the resources of the latter are far more ample than those of the former. If Gen. Butler has been repulsed, he nevertheless keeps a large rebel force fully employed in defending the south side of Richmond.

WHAT THE REBEL PRISONERS SAY.

The rebel prisoners taken in the last battles say that those battles were the most severe of the war; that our troops never before fought so well, never hung up to the rebel entrenchments without faltering. They think Lee a very great general, but that he has met his match in Gen. Grant. They add that this campaign will close the war; for they say that if Grant is defeated we will give it up, and that if Lee is defeated they will give it up. When they are told that if we are defeated, we will reinforce and try it again, they shake their heads incredulously.

FORGERY OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Arnold has introduced a resolution, that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the punishment of forgery of official documents. There is now no existing United States statute for the punishment of such cases of forgery as that of the use of the names of the President and Secretary of State in the case of the late bogus proclamation. Still the evil effects of such a forgery are incomparably greater than those caused by the ordinary forgery of a person's signature by which money is feloniously obtained.

HOW STATE BANKS GLUT THE MONEY MARKET.

The State banks not only glut the money market by their circulation, but also by their deposits. They bank on the latter, almost altogether, in many cases, and this produces a great superabundance of capital and other funds. They also use the U. S. currency now, as they formerly did gold and silver. They make it their inactive while they use their own bills as their active capital. This is one great reason why they look upon a man who asks them for U. S. currency as they formerly did on a man who asked for gold and silver. They consider him an enemy. Take the New York Banks in June, 1861: the deposits of these banks throughout the State were $106,315,002.

In June, '62, they were .... $[illegible]
In June, 1863, they were .... [illegible]
And in March, 1864, (the last returns) they were .... [illegible]

The next June returns will probably show not less than $311,000,000 of deposits in the banks of the State of New York alone. Now the total inactive assets of these banks is only a little over fifty-five millions, while the wants of the city of New York are nearly $100,000,000; showing that these banks do an active business upon their deposits, *to an amount nearly equal to the total of the same!* Confine the circulation to the United States and the notes of the National Banks, and this extraordinary glut of money, which is depreciating the currency, costing the Government tens of millions of additional means to carry on the war, and raising the value of every product of industry to an alarming height, will be greatly checked.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

Yesterday as the severely wounded were being transferred from the steamers to the different ambulances, a lady from Michigan was observed looking anxiously around to ascertain if either of her sons were among the number. Presently she recognized one of her sons among the throng. He was seated on a coffin, and his arm appeared to be shot off just above the wrist. "Where is Charles?" said the anxious parent, while her countenance expressed the agony of intense suspense and her voice could only find a choked utterance. "In this, mother," said the wounded man, pointing to the coffin on which he sat. The scene was heart-rending. The lady has also another brave boy in the army.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Trouble with Guerillas—War for Plunder—Disarming the Pawpaws—Political Agitation—A McClellan Trumpet—Sanitary Fair Matters, Etc.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, May 28, 1864.

There is a well founded alarm in the Western portion of the State on account of the indications of an intended rebel raid. From well informed sources it appears that either by disease or by accident not less than two thousand men have been detached, or have deserted from Price's army during the last thirty days, and are wending their way back to Missouri with arms in their hands with mischievous intent. Several squads of thirty or forty have been heard from all the way from the Arkansas line to the Missouri river. A few days ago our cavalry from Fort Scott started in pursuit and overhauled one gang near the Grand river, in Henry county, scattering them and killing about ten of the party. It was feared at Sedalia on Monday morning that the threats of guerillas to sack Warsaw, in Benton county, would be carried into effect. Other signs clearly point to the danger that that section is in concerning these rebel raids. Last year Shelby, with twelve hundred men burned a big bridge on the Pacific Railroad thirty miles from Jefferson City, and captured Boonville, in the heart of the State. Gen. Curtis is fearful that the people of Kansas will have much trouble with bushwhackers this season, but Kansas has this advantage over Missouri: The rebels do not know the roads and hiding places so well as in Missouri, and cannot so effectually defy pursuit.

The war west of the Mississippi has ceased to be waged north of the Arkansas for military supremacy or the conquest of territory, but has degenerated into a mere passion for plunder. This is the animus of Marmaduke's and Shelby's guerillas, and it is this passion that bids them on to Missouri. To accomplish anything in the plunder line worth mentioning, these rebels must penetrate North Missouri, that section contains not only the bulk of the population, but the remaining wealth of the State. It also contains the larger proportion of secessionists in Missouri, who will in reality be the greatest sufferers from a rebel raid.

Gen. Fisk reports from St. Joseph that there is increasing boldness on the part of bushwhackers around that city, and the considerable alarm exists, lest the rebels come into the State in force and attack that place.

The evil effects of the Pawpaw morals in the Northwest is beginning to be felt. Immediately after the removal of Gen. Guitar, orders were issued by Gen. Rosecrans to disband and disarm the Pawpaws. It was soon ascertained that the original distribution of arms to the Pawpaws was such an extraordinary loose proceeding that there was no clue to the names of those who had received guns and cartridges. The way it was done was this: A company of Pawpaws undertaken to escort several wagon loads of muskets around the country, and give a musket to every man who claimed to be a Pawpaw. Consequently the return of arms is slow, and will never be finished. The loyal men have now organized [illegible] loyalty of the whole concern is a disgrace to every State officer who had anything to do with it.

The political caldron is seething once more at Jefferson City. The life of the Radical party as a State organization depends upon the action of the Radical Convention at Jefferson City to-day. The Convention is terribly agitated by the question of sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention. As a rule the American Radicals favor the recognition of the Baltimore Convention, while the Germans, as a class, desire to ignore it. There is a third party struggling to preserve harmony, and to prevent a split in case delegates were elected to Baltimore. The German Radicals are furious over this supposed concession to the [illegible], and with great difficulty are restrained from throwing the party into confusion by their violent threats and teachings. If the nomination of Mr. Lincoln were doubtful or a closely contested point, the Missouri Radicals would be unanimous for sending delegates to Baltimore, but they think that Lincoln is bound to be nominated, and opposing him for his Missouri policy, they will not commit the party to his support in advance.

The next Governor of Missouri will be nominated to-day or to-morrow at Jefferson City, for whoever the Radicals nominate will be elected beyond a doubt. The Claybanks and Copperheads are divided, and will each support different candidates. The Radical nomination, then, is the all important point. Evidently the contest is between Col. Thos. C. Fletcher and Charles D. Drake, either of whom the Radicals will support willingly. Mr. Drake is the intellectual superior of the Colonel, but the latter has an unblemished record of several years' devotion to Radical principles in the southeast portion of the State, where it was personally dangerous to be anything but a pro-slavery bigot. The Germans enthusiastically support Col. Fletcher, and the chances are now in his favor.

Considerable merriment has been occasioned here on account of the venom displayed by the Copperheads because the name and battles of that great humbug, George B. McClellan, were not honored with a place in the decorations or trimmings of our great Sanitary Fair. The Copperheads squirmed awfully for several days about it, and finally threatened not to go near the fair till McClellan's name was put up. Somebody wrote a communication in the *Democrat* suggesting that Benedict Arnold's services previous to turning traitor were equally as deserving as McClellan's services before he threw himself into the arms of the traitors. That caused another wriggling, and then some one of their number got a canvass with McClellan's name on it and had it suspended over the jewelry department. The McClellan men are bent now on voting the sword on exhibition to the young Napoleon, and beating Ben Butler, whom they are afraid of. Last night they rushed in votes enough to place McClellan ahead, and were angry and loud in their denunciation of Ben Butler, who has heretofore steadily led McClellan many votes.

The Sanitary Fair is a big success. The receipts from the Fair proper, the first week were $75,000, and if the second week does as well the goods left unsold will still yield $20,000 more. There is an immense amount of staple merchandise such as flour, tobacco, stoves, tin-ware, hardware, wooden ware, agricultural implements, &c., which will find a ready sale after the Fair closes. The cash donations approximate $300,000—so that St. Louis is certain to beat Brooklyn. It was announced by Rev. Mr. McCabe last Sunday night at a meeting of the Christian Commission, that Chicago, having set such a good pattern for other cities in the Sanitary Fair line, would now wait until all other places are through, and then have another fair and festival which will beat all the others out of sight. If St. Louis makes $500,000, it will comparatively beat New York.

Gen. Rosecrans paid a friendly visit to Gov. Yates, last week, and returned the next day. Out of this the sensationists are manufacturing wonderful stories. The Copperhead correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from Springfield, says the General must keep out of Abolition Conventions, or he will lose his reputation. Fortunately for Rosecrans, he doesn't need the friendship of such scribblers. He makes no bones of saying he is an Abolitionist, and believes the abolition of slavery a military necessity. These sentiments have made him many enemies among the old pro-slavery regular army officers left behind by Gen. Schofield.

The death of Col. John J. Mudd, of the 2d Illinois cavalry, produced considerable pain in this city, where the Colonel was well known and respected. He was in this city with his regiment some weeks ago, and said he never expected to return. His utter recklessness, in danger, of his personal safety was not the cause of his death. He was killed by the rebel guerillas on the banks of the Red River, while en route to join Gen. McClernand.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Message of the President to the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864.

The following message and report were transmitted to the House to-day, and, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Md., chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, were referred to that committee, and ordered to be printed:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the [illegible] instant, [illegible]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1864.

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives [illegible]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON—(EXTRACT.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 7, 1864.

SIR:—I send you a copy of a resolution which passed the House of Representatives on the 4th instant, by a unanimous vote, and which declares the opposition of the Congress of the United States to the recognition of a monarchy in Mexico. Mr. Geofroy has lost no time in asking an explanation of this proceeding. It is hardly necessary, after what I have heretofore written with perfect candor for the information of France, to say that this resolution truly interprets the unanimous sentiment of the people of the United States in regard to Mexico. [illegible]

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD—(EXTRACT.)

PARIS, April 21, 1864.

SIR: I visited M. Drouyn de l'Huys yesterday at the Department of Foreign Affairs. The first words he addressed to me on entering the room were: "Do you bring us peace or bring us war?" I asked him to what he referred, and he said he referred more immediately to those resolutions recently passed by Congress in reference to the invasion of Mexico by the French, and the establishment of Maximilian upon the throne of that country. I said to him in reply that I did not think France had a right to infer that we were about to make war against her on account of anything contained in those resolutions [illegible]

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WM. L. DAYTON.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD—(EXTRACT.)

PARIS, May [illegible], 1864.

[illegible]

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON—(EXTRACT.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May [illegible], 1864.

[illegible]

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c.

[illegible] a superior foe, even at a hazardous venture. Success followed an audacity bold as it was pertinacious. Northwest Arkansas developed a strong Union sentiment. There were organized the first Arkansas regiments.

The strength of the enemy having been broken, it was easy for Steele to reach Little Rock. There was no hard fighting; it required the [illegible] of no consummate strategy, no brilliant tactics. In the proceeding there were not a few veterans. It was well appointed and conducted. The failure was therefore unexpected.

We do not think Banks to any considerable extent responsible for the disaster of Steele. True, had he been successful, Price had fallen back rapidly and not ventured the attack. He was the enemy Steele had before him. Before reaching Camden Steele might have attacked and defeated him. The army wished it. We believe it an unwise timidity that "drew up" the army in line of battle and waited an onset which it was not the enemy's intention to make.

Price defeated, the retreat would have been successful. Banks' defeat emboldened him. Guerillas concentrated to assist. At every point was the army harassed. So closely were we pressed, that it is said Steele issued the orders to destroy the trains. Our loss in transportation is great. It became a race for our defences. Soldiers lost faith in their commander, and though the command reached Little Rock, it was not as an army. Its effect is disheartening.

To the loyal element of the State, it has been a "bitter pill." Guerillas swarm again, and not unfrequently is Little Rock seized with a panic. Grapevine intelligence circulates among the disloyal. The "Conservatives" are very sympathetic. Members of the Legislature can't leave. Legislation becomes somewhat difficult, and the confidence of the people in the stability of the State government is much impaired.

Missouri may well fear another raid. The Shelby raid on a large scale may be repeated. "Who can tell." Refugees are leaving as usual—their "goods and chattels" in dilapidated wagons, drawn by dilapidated oxen. Cotton speculators are not so hopeful, and the lessees of abandoned plantations fear catastrophes.

We do not wish to denounce Gen. Steele, though we believe that a sagacious and energetic commander would have avoided almost the appearance of disaster. That it was a disaster, the loss of his train is of itself an irresistible inference. His friends (strongly conservative) say little of his loss or condition of his army. They speak of his bravery on the field, and the "conspicuous gallantry" of his staff. Especially is Col. Manter, chief of staff, and prime editorial supervisor of the Little Rock *Democrat*, distinguished. It is on the principal of "you tickle me, I'll tickle you," for the Colonel is supposed to be the General. E. B. S.

Resolutions.

HEADQ'RS 7TH WIS. VET. VOL. LIGHT ARTILLERY, MEMPHIS, TENN., May 23.

WHEREAS, This Battery during its recent journey home on veteran furlough, and during our return trip, received just attention at the hands of the loyal, large-hearted people of the places through which we passed, and, wishing in some manner to testify our gratitude for the same, therefore be it

Resolved, That to the management of the Soldiers' Rest, at Cairo, Ill., we return our most sincere thanks for their kindness and courtesy to us while we were detained there on our homeward journey, and

Resolved, That to the lady managers of the Soldiers' Rest, at Chicago, we can but weakly express our sense of obligation for the preparation of a repast for us on the morning of our arrival in that city on our way home, which we unfortunately had not time to enjoy; and for the entertainment so hospitably furnished us during our stay in that city on our return; [illegible]

A SOLDIER OF THE 7TH WIS. BATTERY.

Address of the General Conference to President Lincoln.

To his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in the city of Philadelphia, representing nearly seven thousand ministers, and nearly a million of members, mindful of their duty as Christian citizens, takes the earliest opportunity to express to you the assurance of the loyalty of the Church, her earnest devotion to the interests of the country, and her sympathy with you in the great responsibilities of your high position in this trying hour.

With exultation we point to the record of our Church as having never been tarnished by disloyalty. She was the first of the Churches to express, by a deputation of her most distinguished ministers, the promise of support to the Government in the days of Washington. In her Articles of Religion she has enjoined loyalty as a duty, and has ever given to the Government her most decided support.

In the present struggle for the nation's life many thousands of her members, and a large number of her ministers, have rushed to arms to maintain the cause of God and humanity. They have sealed their devotion to their country with their blood, on every battlefield of this terrible war.

We regard this terrible scourge now desolating our land and wasting the nation's life, as the result of a most unnatural, utterly unjustifiable rebellion, involving the crime of treason against the best of human governments, and a sin against God. It required our government to submit to its own dismemberment and destruction, leaving it no alternative but to preserve its national integrity by the use of the national resources. If the government had failed to use its power to preserve the unity of the nation, and maintain its authority, it would have been justly exposed to the wrath of heaven, and to the reproach and scorn of the civilized world.

Our earnest and constant prayer is, that this cruel and wicked rebellion may be speedily suppressed; and we pledge you our hearty co-operation in all appropriate means to secure this object.

Loyal and hopeful in national adversity, in prosperity thankful, we most heartily congratulate you on the glorious victories recently gained, and rejoice in the belief that our complete triumph is near.

We believe that our national sorrows and calamities have resulted, in a great degree, from our forgetfulness of God, and oppression of our fellow-men. Chastened by affliction, may the nation humbly repent of her sins, lay aside her haughty pride, honor God in all future legislation, and render justice to all who have been wronged.

We honor you for your proclamations of liberty, and rejoice in all the acts of the Government designed to secure freedom to the enslaved.

We trust that when military usages and necessities shall justify interference with established institutions, and the removal of wrongs sanctioned by law, the occasion will be improved, not merely to injure our foes and increase the national resources, but also as an opportunity to recognize our obligations to God, and to honor His law. We pray that the time may speedily come when this shall be truly a Republican and free country, in no part of which, either State or territory, shall slavery be known.

The prayers of millions of Christians, with an earnestness never manifested for rulers before, daily ascend to Heaven that you may be endowed with all needed wisdom and power. Actuated by the sentiments of the loftiest and purest patriotism, our prayer shall be continually for the preservation of our country undivided, for the triumph of our cause, and for a permanent peace, gained by the sacrifice of no moral principles, but founded on the Word of God, and securing, in righteousness, liberty and equal rights to all.

Signed in behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1864.

This paper was borne to the President by a deputation and an appropriate response made, as heretofore published.

Gen. Oglesby at Home.

DECATUR, Ill., May 26th, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The friends of Maj. Gen. Oglesby gathered around his residence this evening to congratulate him on his nomination in the State Convention, for the Gubernatorial office of Illinois, [and to give him an earnest of their hearty support during the ensuing campaign.

In response to a serenade by the musical talent of the town, the Gen. made his appearance. He was greeted with cheers and enlivening applause. When he could be heard, he said the one idea which has occupied his attention and time since 12th of April, 1861, is of the rebellion; that the one object to which the united effort of every loyal citizen of Illinois ought to be unitingly directed, is the immediate demolition of the rebellion, [illegible]

NEWTON.

Fearful Accident.

We learn from Mr. [illegible], keeper of the ferry at Niagara Falls, that on Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, a woman [illegible] plunged into the boiling, seething waters. It would appear that the consciousness of the unfortunate woman returned after she buried the water, as she tossed her arms wildly about and cried loudly for assistance. But of course she was beyond the reach of [illegible] and in a few moments was swept [illegible]. Up to Saturday evening [illegible] body had been discovered. [illegible] was about fifty years of age [illegible]

Death of "Dunn Browne."

Rev. Samuel Fiske, better known in Connecticut as "Dunn Browne," died at Fredericksburg, Virginia, on Sunday, of wounds received in the battles of the Wilderness. Every effort to save his life, within the scope of human power, was made, but in vain. His wife, brother, and sister were present during his dying moments. Captain Fiske was born in Shelburne, Mass. He graduated at Amherst College in 1848, and was for some time a tutor in that institution. He subsequently visited Europe, and on his return settled as a minister at Shelburne, Connecticut, whence he entered the service, going to the field as a lieutenant. His gallantry soon won for him a captain's commission. He was captured by the rebels and was for some time a prisoner at Richmond. As a literary man among the most striking of his efforts was the translation of "Eschenburg's Manual of Greek and Roman Antiquities," now used as a textbook in some of our leading colleges. He was for a long time a correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, his letters over the signature of "Dunn Browne," being originally published in that paper. They were widely read and universally approved. He was also the war correspondent of the same paper, and his productions in that capacity were marked with signal ability. Captain Fiske leaves a wife and child and a large circle of other relatives to deplore his loss.

The Newburyport *Herald* proposes to change Byron's cynical lines:

"Seek roses in December, grain in chaff,
Believe a woman, or an epitaph,"

thus, to suit the times:

"Seek roses in December, grain in chaff,
Believe a woman, or the telegraph."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 28, 1864.

This week just closed has been a very pleasant one to bankers. All feel that a large amount of trouble and vexation has been taken from their shoulders by the new currency standard which is now certainly and permanently established. It is safe to say that to-day double the amount of business can be accomplished with the same labor that it could have been accomplished during "miscellaneous" times. All bankers acknowledge this.

The demand for money to-day was good, but the supply was quite equal to it, and no legitimate customer failed to obtain what he wanted. Exchange was a little heavier, owing to an apparent deficiency of currency, but hardly enough so as to cause remark. The quotations remain as before—¼ discount buying; par selling.

The disloyal gold gamblers had it all their own way in New York to-day. [illegible] What figure it will reach at the next effort of the gamblers, it will be difficult to anticipate. We pray that Gen. Grant may [illegible] those vampyres who are sucking the life blood of the nation, into oblivion, before many days, by a blow which will place the issue of the rebellion beyond a doubt. The range in New York as telegraphed to James Boyd, was as follows: [illegible]

BAD FOR THE COUNTERFEITERS.—One of the heaviest blows that has been inflicted upon the gangs of counterfeiters, who have been doing a big business in Chicago and vicinity for the past three or four years, is the adoption of greenbacks and National Bank bills as our exclusive currency for the future. Much annoyance and frequent loss has been inflicted on the people in times past, by the swarms of counterfeit bills which were imposed upon them. The uniform currency is the best safeguard for the future, by tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars will be saved to the people annually.

GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILROAD.—The following is the traffic statement of this Railroad for the week ending May 20:

[illegible]

Corresponding week last year [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 28, 1864.

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 28, 1864.

[illegible]

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Friday, May 28, '64.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 28, 1864.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

GRAY'S PATENT
MOLDED COLLARS
[illegible]

DR. EVERSON'S CHICAGO
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY
AND
CLINIC INSTITUTE
124 South Clark Street.
STILL ANOTHER CASE OF DEAFNESS [illegible]
[illegible]

POTATO DEPOT.
[illegible]

LARD TALLOW
[illegible]

Special Notices.

PLANTATION BITTERS.
[illegible]
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N.Y.

Bull's Cedron Bitters.
[illegible]

Are You Suffering?
[illegible]

For Immediate Relief of
[illegible]

the Martyrs of Liver Complaint.
[illegible]

Positive Cure for Drunkenness.
[illegible]

Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil
[illegible]

Tish Wang.
[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,
[illegible]

Miasma and Foul Vapors.
[illegible]

Dr. James.
[illegible]

Doctor Thomson.
[illegible]

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE—Default [illegible]

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. [illegible]

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. [illegible]

Special Notices.

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Dr. James.

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"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR."

DR. EVERSON'S CHICAGO

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

AND

OLINIC INSTITUTE,

134 South Clark Street.

POTATO DEPOT.

LARD, TALLOW AND

Banking and Exchange.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS,

BOSTON,

(ESTABLISHED 1837)

BANKER.

Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

5-20 BONDS AND U. S. SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Particular attention given to orders for

Mining Stocks.

☞ Mr. WM. F. DAVIS attends the Boston Brokers' Board. Bank, Railroad, Manufacturing and Copper Stocks bought on commission. Collections remitted for on the day of payment.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS,

No. 5 State st., Boston, Mass.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.—The Notes of the MERCHANTS' BRANCH of the

STATE BANK OF IOWA,

at Davenport, will be redeemed at par, at our office.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

Southwest cor. Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, Paid in, . . . $600,000.

E. AIKEN, President.

SAM'L M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't.

MECHANICS' BANK, HARDIN.—The Stockholders of this Bank and their associates, having organized as

The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago,

will, on MONDAY NEXT, take the office of the Marine Bank Building, ... Lake street, ...

AT PAR in the legal currency of the country.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

BEN'J F. PARK, Vice President.

Chicago, May 25th, 1864.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIFTH National Bank of CHICAGO, in the county of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved ...

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FIFTH National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIFTEENTH day of MARCH, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,

Comptroller of the Currency.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Breadstuffs, Provisions, Salt,

And all Western Produce and Merchandise BOUGHT or SOLD.

197 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

HILL, CAMPBELL & CO.

A. ST. J. CAMPBELL. JOHN HILL.

TODD, WELLS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HARMON & DURKEE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CHARLES L. HARMON. HARVEY DURKEE.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

New Publications.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

BOYDELL'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKSPEARE.

NORTH AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

INDIAN GALLERY.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The above beautifully illustrated works sold only to subscribers. For particulars address the undersigned, through the Chicago Post Office, Box ...

E. G. MYGATT, Agent for the Northwest.

Hotels.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GIRARD HOUSE

PHILADELPHIA,

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

CHICAGO.

Miscellaneous.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

American Eclectic Dispensatory,

In one royal octavo volume of over 1300 pages.

THE AMERICAN DISPENSATORY,

BY JOHN KING, M. D.

W. B. KEEN & CO., 148 Lake st., Chicago.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN LANDS

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Will be sold by Auction, on

THURSDAY, THE 2D OF JUNE NEXT,

500 TONS CAST IRON WATER PIPE WANTED.

CAVALRY HORSES—PRICE INCREASED.

CAVALRY BUREAU,

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

PORK AND BEEF.—Mess Pork

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office, Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 28th day of May, 1864."

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Initials.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Miscellaneous.

NEW SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK.

THE

SILVER BELL

PRICE, 45 CENTS.

HENRY TOLMAN & CO.,

Washington street, BOSTON.

REMOVAL.

Dr. ... KREUSHAUER,

FOUNDERY

And Machine Shop

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Investment

FOR

Iron Founders and Machinists.

WALT. C. BRADFORD,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, May 19th, 1864.

Cavalry Horses will be purchased in OPEN MARKET at the

UNITED STATES CORRAL

In this city, until further orders, at the rate of

One Hundred and Forty Dollars

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

RETURNING.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL.

DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, CUSTOM HOUSE,

CHICAGO, May 1, 1864.

LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

NOTICE.—The Chicago Union Lime Works have removed their LIME DEPOT

OUR CHICAGO QUICK LIME

CIGARS! CIGARS!

A. MICHELSON

FREDERIC COOK.

Superintending and Constructing

Mechanical Engineer, Commission and Patent Agent.

50 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

STORAGE.—Having leased the

On Favorable Terms.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

OF NEW YORK.

DYEING.—Ladies and gentlemen

$10 TO $20 A DAY.—Agents

Medicinal.

GREAT SPRING MEDICINE

FOR

PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, ... Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, ... White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

A GREAT SPRING REMEDY.

CURE THAT COUGH.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT.

For Horses and other Animals.

CURE YOURSELF.

Dr. Baker's Specific.

A WORD TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

Business Cards.

GOUDY & CHANDLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

E. HASKIN

DEALER IN

SALT WATER LIME

AND

STUCCO.

Educational.

THE SUMMER TERM OF RA...

NOTICE.—To the Heirs and Legal

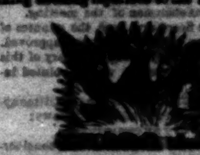
Medicinal.

DR. WRIGHT'S

Rejuvenating Elixir!

Or, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.



"As the Phoenix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life"—so does this Elixir rejuvenate the system and overcome disease.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR COATED.

FEMALE REGULATOR,

AND

HEALTH PRESERVER.

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

C. A. COOK,

CHICAGO.

General Agent for the State of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & Co.,

Coughs

DR. STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS

COUGH BALSAM

Strickland's

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

Read ye Afflicted!

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL ...

Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Superior to Any

BOOT and SHOE

JEWELERS.

It is especially adapted to Leather.

IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT

HILTON BROS. & CO.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF

General Western Produce.

CHARLES ...

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals will be

310 THOUSAND FEET OF OAK AND PINE LUMBER WANTED.

PROPOSALS FOR HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

FIRST CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

300 Six Mule Army Wagons, Complete.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING COM. SUBSISTENCE.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

GUARANTEE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

THE CITY.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN'S LECTURES AT BRYAN HALL.—Rev. E. H. Chapin gave his third and concluding lecture of the present course, before the Young Men's Association, in Bryan Hall, on Saturday evening. There was a large attendance. The subject was "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty."

DRESS REFORM MOVEMENT.

About five hundred of the ... ladies of Chicago, met in Convention at Bryan Hall, on Saturday afternoon, to discuss the question of ...

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Commercial Department.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

CLOSING DAY.

[Reported exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 28, 1864.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 28, 1864.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 28, 1864.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

New York Market—May 28.

New York Money Market—May 28.

Buffalo Market—May 28.

Oswego Market—May 28.

Railroad Time Table.

The following table shows the time of arrival and departure of the several trains on all the railroads in Chicago:

THE HERTEL CASE.

Further Evidence Adduced—The Case Continued.

The hearing of the case against Frederick Hertel, charged with larceny as bailee, and with obtaining money under false pretences, was yesterday afternoon resumed before Justice De Wolf. Mr. McComas, as counsel for the defence, asked permission to be allowed to introduce evidence to show the disposition of a portion of some of the money of the bank which had been referred to by the prosecution as missing. ...

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.—The trotting at the Chicago Driving Park on Saturday was better attended than either of the two previous days sport this season. ...

Black Diamond having won the three last heats was declared the winner.

United States Christian Commission.

LOCAL MATTERS.

First Ward Union League.—Will hold a close meeting at Warren Hall on Monday evening (29th inst.) at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of important business.

Members are reminded of their duty, and are requested to attend and participate.

Edwards' Presbyterian Church.—The pews in the Edwards' Presbyterian church, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, (Rev. A. L. Brooks), will be rented this (Monday) evening, at seven and one-half o'clock.

Benefit of the Soldiers' Home.—The Young Men's Association ... have made arrangements with Rev. E. H. Chapin ...

AMUSEMENTS.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn sts.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A Mother's Prayer.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO....Proprietors and Managers.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

VARIETY THEATRE,

C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers.

T. L. FITCH, Stage Manager.

NEW STARS THIS WEEK.



S. B. HOWES

Most Complete and Attractive

CIRCUS

the world has ever seen, combining in itself all the

GREAT EQUESTRIAN ARTISTS

CROCKETT, the Lion Tamer, with a den of

SIX ENORMOUS LIONS,

GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION,

GORGEOUS PAGEANT,

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

CHARIOT OF ÆOLUS,

CHAR DE TABLEAU,

ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU OF AMERICA,

LARGEST LIONS IN THE WORLD.

MAGNIFICENT PERIPATETIC PICTURE

NEPTUNE'S SEA CHARIOT,

Chinese Chariot of Confucius,

THE MASSIVE CAGE OF LIONS.

WHOLE TROUPE OF ARTISTS,

Most Beautiful Lady Riders

THE CIRCUS COMPANY

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

FROM LONDON.

FROM PARIS.

MAD'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG,

FROM LONDON.

FROM PARIS.

FOUR CLOWNS.

CHICAGO FOR A FEW DAYS.

Lectures.

MISS SUSANNAH EVANS,

THE YOUTHFUL

WELSH ORATRESS,

WILL

DELIVER A LECTURE

At Bryan Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 1st, for the

Benefit of the Washingtonian Home.

Subject—NEW FRAMES FOR OLD PICTURES.

BENEFIT OF THE

Soldiers' Home.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Have made arrangements with

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN

To deliver ONE LECTURE, under their auspices for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home,

Tuesday Evening, May 31st,

AT BRYAN HALL.

The entire proceeds of the Lecture to be given to the Soldiers' Home.

Amusements.

THE GREAT MASTODON

POSITIVELY

The Largest Exhibition

OF THE

AMUSEMENT WORLD

IS COMING!



First Annual tour of the new monster

EQUESCURRICULUM.

L. B. LENT..........MANAGER.

Immense and Unparalleled Combination!

I.

Mons. Francois Seigrist's Great French Circus,

From the Theatre Porte St. Martin, Paris.

II.

Wm. Ducrow's Circus Royal

From the Alhambra Palace, Leicester Square, London.

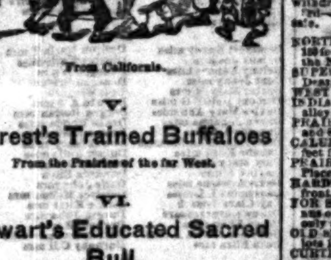
III.

Lent's Broadway Circus,

From the Broadway Circus, New York.

IV.

Old Grizzly Adams' Troupe of Acting Bears,



From California.

V.

Forrest's Trained Buffaloes

From the Prairies of the far West.

VI.

Stewart's Educated Sacred Bull,

From Hindoostan.

VII.

Prof. Wallace's Corps of Performing Dogs, Monkeys and Ponies,

From all parts of the World, comprising

SEVEN DISTINCT EXHIBITIONS

WITH

200 Men and Horses.

All under one Gigantic Pavilion, for one single price of admission.

NOTICE.

The Magnificent Cortege

Charles Boswold's Opera Band,

And will parade the principal streets.

FOUR GREAT CLOWNS.

Mons. Francois Seigrist,

The French Trick Clown.

W. A. Donavan,

The English Gymnastic Clown.

Mast. George,

Joe Pontiand

Will officiate as Clown to the Equestrian Scenes.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock. To commence half an hour after opening.

ADMISSION..........50 CENTS.

Children under 12 years of age, 25 CENTS.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

CHICAGO, Monday, June 6th, 1864,

" Tuesday, " 7th, "

" Wednesday, " 8th, "

Washington street, opposite the Court House.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

CHICAGO	Monday	June 6th
NAPERVILLE	Thursday	9th
JOLIET	Friday	10th
NEWARK	Saturday	11th
OTTAWA	Monday	13th
LA SALLE	Tuesday	14th
PRINCETON	Wednesday	15th
NEPONSET	Thursday	16th
GENESEO	Friday	17th
ROCK ISLAND	Saturday	18th
DAVENPORT, Iowa	Monday	20th
MUSCATINE	Tuesday	21st
TIPTON	Wednesday	22d
IOWA CITY	Thursday	23d
WASHINGTON	Friday	24th
MT. PLEASANT	Saturday	25th
WAPELLO	Monday	27th
BURLINGTON	Tuesday	28th
OQUAWKA	Wednesday	29th
MONMOUTH	Thursday	30th
GALESBURG	Friday	July 1st
FARMINGTON	Saturday	2d
PEORIA	Monday	4th
PEKIN	Tuesday	5th
CANTON	Wednesday	6th
LEWISTON	Thursday	7th
VERMONT	Friday	8th
MACOMB	Saturday	9th
CARTHAGE	Monday	11th
KEOKUK	Tuesday	12th
WARSAW	Wednesday	13th
LIMA	Thursday	14th
QUINCY	Friday	15th
BARRY	Saturday	16th

N. B.—The Largest Exhibition in the World is Coming.

Recollect the Day and Date!

Auction Sales.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

CONTINUED SALE.

Medical and Miscellaneous Books AT AUCTION.

On Monday, May 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Groceries, Liquors, &c. AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, June 1st, at 9 1-2 O'clock,

At Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

LARGE SALE OF

Rich Household Furniture, Carpets, Piano-Forte, Books, etc.,

AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

18 M CIGARS AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—House and Lot 51 ...

FOR SALE—Two large Brick ...

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property ...

FOR SALE Cheap, 50 feet on ...

FOR SALE—Auction Sale of Real Estate in Bryan Hall ...

FOR SALE.—Wharfing Lot. No. ...

FOR SALE—For a few days, a ...

To Rent.

TO RENT—With board, a pleasant suite of front rooms. ...

TO RENT—A Boarding House ...

TO RENT—A first-class Office ...

TO RENT—A pleasant front lodging room ...

TO RENT—With good board, ...

TO RENT—Three or four unfurnished rooms ...

TO RENT—A rare chance to rent ...

TO RENT—Two fine furnished ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Case House Saloon ...

FOR SALE—Cheap, a small building ...

FOR SALE—Saloon and fixtures, ...

FOR SALE—Cottage house 64 ...

FOR SALE—A Cottage, with all ...

FOR SALE—One Boiler, 26 feet ...

FOR SALE—Or rent The South ...

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or two single gents ...

BOARDING—Desirable suits of ...

BOARDING—Two or three gents ...

BOARDING—Three or four gen ...

BOARDING—Summer Boarding ...

Personal.

$100 REWARD.—James B. ...

PERSONAL—If Paul Woodward ...

Wanted.

WANTED—...

WANTED—Small ...

WANTED—By a ...

WANTED—To borrow ...

WANTED—A situation ...

WANTED—By a druggist ...

WANTED—Valuable ...

WANTED—By a ...

WANTED—Clerks, bookkeepers ...

WANTED—A man to take charge ...

WANTED—A partner, a practical machinist ...

WANTED—Immediately, a ...

WANTED—10,000 Beef and ...

WANTED—A responsible ...

WANTED—A good man, ...

WANTED A girl to do ...

WANTED.—We want ...

WANTED—500 laborers ...

WANTED—To go to Houghton ...

WANTED—A purchaser for ...

WANTED—To purchase ...

WANTED—Ship carpenters ...

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Energetic Agents ...

WANTED—Agents to ...

WANTED—Agents engaged ...

WANTED—$75 a Month ...

WANTED—Disabled officers ...

WANTED—Agents, to ...

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—80 acres of ...

FOR SALE—I offer for ...

FOR SALE—For $4,000 ...

FOR SALE—Or exchange ...

FOR SALE—Great Bargain ...

FOR SALE—Farm ...

Lost.

LOST—Strayed or stolen ...

LOST—On the last ...

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The situation in Virginia continues satisfactory. Grant is making strong and sure ... holding his force well in hand, and prepared for the inevitable, tremendous onset of Lee when it shall come. And come it will, for the fate of Richmond will doubtless hang on the issue of a grand contest of the opposing armies, which cannot be long postponed. Meanwhile Grant has made feet to ... new base, and from West Point at the ... of the Pamunkey has better communication than before. He has pushed his ... successfully across the Pamunkey, and ... occupies a front of about three miles ... the river. On Sunday, two divisions of our cavalry had an engagement with the enemy south of Howe's store, driving them about a mile upon his new line, ... driven the enemy, most of their killed and many of their wounded fell into our hands.

... official dispatch, dated Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, details the movements of the several corps then in progress, but up to that time there was no engagement. It cannot be long postponed, and the present ... is excellent that the result is all we could desire.

The complexion of the Cleveland Convention, which will organize to-day, is very ... foreshadowed in our dispatches of this evening. At this distance, and on the showing elsewhere given, it looks very much like a meeting of pickets from opposite camps of the Baltimore and Chicago conventions. Its infinite width of range is seen in Wendell Phillips and Parker Pillsbury, John Cochrane, Mc Kinstry, and a score of equally incongruous gentlemen, such a mixture, who evidently affect to believe that the action of this convention will take the place of, and render unnecessary or of no avail, both the above named conventions.

... small and select circle of the New York ... are undertaking to "fight" the national currency by excluding deposits in United States or National Bank notes. We are glad to see them awakening to a consciousness that there is an irrepressible conflict between the two, as the sooner it is begun and fought out, the sooner the great ... swindle, by which the State Banks ... obtained an involuntary and irredeemable loan of from four to five hundred millions out of the pockets of the people, will be settled and the currency of the country placed on an honest footing.

A Monument to Owen Lovejoy.